

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 27 1865.

NO. 468

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1860.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.
Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 139,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days..... 9,425 69
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 18,900 00
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns..... 17,855 43
Amounts due from the Company, included in above..... 1,604 45
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office..... 3,993 46
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies)..... 1,314 09
Missouri delinquent taxes..... 411 00
Revenue stamps..... 15 80
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable..... \$430,990 26

LIABILITIES.
Dividends to be redeemed this year, credited to policies..... 4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies..... 69,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value..... 49,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$5,327,900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ss.
Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Sells, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, and any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.
(Signed) WM. T. SELLS, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That A. G. HODGES & CO., Agents of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1860, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and seal at Frankfort, Ky., this 21st day of May, 1865.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

RISKS taken and Policies issued promptly by
A. G. HODGES & CO., Agents
Frankfort Ky., April 23, 1865—329.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to attach the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
T. C. KYTE, Agent.
August 19, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
Mustered Out.

BY GEO. W. SUNGAY.

Hail to the hero mustered out,
Let the black-throated cannon shout,
And fling to the wind the stars
Rejoice, O ye jubilant bells,
The heart of the patriot swells,
And tears overflow from their wells,
When we see the soldiers' scars.

We welcomed him home from the field,
Untarnished his saber and shield,
Untainted his laurel crown.
Champion of the brave and free,
O what spirit and dash had he;
God grant that he never may see
A cloud on his grand renown.

O now let us muster him in,
Where the ranks of the wind begin,
To fight for themselves again:
While he has been striking the blow
At the Rebels, another foe
Hath laid many a brave man low,
Who passed through the leaden rain.

THE LEGEND OF TEUFELFELS.

A Live Yankee on his Travels.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Yankee now learned, what he had not known before,—that on the day of the storm it had been arranged between Adelaide and the Englishman, that she should start, as though going to meet her father in Dummersestein, but should betake herself to the wooded knoll behind Schwachkopfheim, and there meet him, who had now declared himself her lover. The other party to this contract had been unable to keep his promise, for he had fallen in by chance with Monsieur Niboyet, and that gentleman had held him fast, and insisted on his 'walking home with Adelaide' to dinner. Then came the storm, Adelaide, the Englishman had thought, as her father thought, must be safe with madame. The letter of the morning dispelled the illusion. As was at least clear why the Englishman had searched more diligently through the copse behind Schwachkopfheim, than on the high road to Dummersestein.

The Yankee and his companion wandered over the old ground, and talked over the old story. "I searched," the Englishman said, "every bit of this ground, for the slightest trace of her having been here, and found nothing." The Yankee then proposed that, for the sake of the view, they should clamber up the right of Teufelfels. Half an hour's scramble brought them over the gully, and up to the very base of the ruined tower. Many masses of masonry were lying around—showing that once the castle had been as capacious as it was strong. Now only one tower remained, and into that there seemed no means of access. There was a great rift in the wall some twelve or fifteen feet above the ground, but nothing whereby to reach the top of the wall seemed once to have led up to the base of this opening, but that was now thrown down. Marks in the tower indicated where the party wall had met it, and the ground was littered by the fallen blocks of stone. The adventurers were bent on exploring the hidden interiors of the tower.

"I remember," said the Englishman, "inspecting this about a week after Adelaide Niboyet's disappearance, and thinking that if it had been less difficult of access, and she could have got into it, it might have afforded her shelter from the storm."

At last the Yankee and his comrade lit on an expedient for making an entry. They conveyed with some exertion two long-felled pine trunks, that were lying not many yards off to the foot of the tower, and succeeded in propping them in such a way against the masonry, that a skillful gymnast might reach the aperture in the wall. Somewhat or other they both succeeded in clambering up to the ledge formed in the thick wall of the tower. The floor inside they found to be nearly on a level with the cleft through which they had entered. They turned round on achieving the ascent, to survey the glorious prospect before them. Then they both stepped down on the heaps of stones that formed a floor.

Why did the Englishman start back with a sudden gesture of horror as they passed into the cavernous interior of the ruin?—At what did he point in such horror-stricken silence?—Can there be a doubt?

Half concealed by a fragment of moss-covered stone half sheltered by an arched recess in the wall, lay a whitening skeleton. Round it were still some crumbling fragments of clothing. Long black hair still trailed from the staring skull.

Both discoverers gazed sometime without uttering a word. The Yankee was the first to break the spell, and to observe, that now one mystery was a mystery no longer. Adelaide Niboyet had evidently met her death in the tower of Teufelfels. But how had she got there? And by what hard case was it that none had heard the cries by which doubtless she sought to attract attention?

The Englishman made no reply, but still gazed moodily on the corpse; and the Yankee thought he looked most earnestly where on the small bone of what was once an agile finger, there still shone a little hoop of gold. The Yankee was bent on discovering something that might give some clue to the unravelling of the further mystery of the existence of the skeleton in such a place. Presently he pounced on a treasure, lying in a narrow cleft of the wall, close by the dead girl's right hand. This was the sketch-book. Stoutly bound in sound leather, and protected from the weather by the shelter of the stone, it was still but little injured. At sight of it, the Englishman looked up, and with a white face and trembling lip, turned to aid in its examination. It was of large size, and contained many sheets of drawing paper—some of them showing signs of the more than common taste and ability of the owner. One of these latter fixed the attention of the discoverers in a moment. It was the outline of a drawing, taken from the scene from the opening in the tower. Schwachkopfheim lay below in the foreground. Dummersestein was just dashed in the background.

The coloring had not yet been begun. The Englishman took it out of his companion's hand and gazed at it with a sorrowful interest. The American then saw that there was writing on the other side. Yes, on the back of the drawing the poor girl, whose bones were bleaching there, had written her last will and wishes, and the brief recital of how it was that she lay there dying. The Yankee declared he could remember almost the exact words, but gave me the sense in his own translation.

"I have climbed up here to sketch," the dead girl said. "A storm has come on. The lightning had struck the tower. The wall which made a sort of staircase for my ascent is broken down. I could not get out. When I saw what had happened, I came back into the tower, and sat down close under the wall to seek shelter from the rain. A stone from the top of the wall fell on me, and struck me down. Then I must have been insensible for some time. When I awoke again it was dark. I was very cold and wet. I could not move for pain. I have been insensible again. When I opened my eyes again it was light. I have just strength to write this. I think I am going to die. God and the Holy Mary have pity on me. Adieu! Monsieur—(here there was no name.) The very unhappy A. N."

Below this was written again, "I suffer much, night is coming again. A." Near the bones were lying the tin box in which Madame Niboyet's colors had been packed,—her watch, some trinkets, and a few coins. On closer examination, it was discovered that the left thigh-bone of the skeleton was broken. Did this illustrate Adelaide's being struck down by the fallen stone? Or had it been fractured since death? Probably, the Yankee surmised, the former. His theory was that Madame Niboyet had gone to meet her lover on the wooded knoll; that finding he did not come, she had wandered on to Teufelfels,—perhaps allured by the manifest beauty of the view to be seen thence,—perhaps piqued at the Englishman's unpunctuality. She had mounted the steps made by the ruined walls, probably with little difficulty, and had set herself to work at her sketch. The storm had come on. The tower was struck soon after its commencement. She saw her hope of return cut off. While endeavoring to get cover from the rain, she had been dangerously hurt by a falling stone. If she had cried, no one had been near to hear. She lay, probably unable to crawl up the opening in the wall, knowing that now that the stones by which she ascended were thrown down, no one would dream of seeking for her in a place almost inaccessible to two strong men. So she died. What agonies she had endured would never be revealed in detail. But it might fairly be hoped that the injury and exposure she had sustained had so far accelerated her dissolution as to spare her the worst pangs of famine.

The two travelers returned pensive and awed, to make the necessary communications to the authorities of Dummersestein. The Englishman started on the very night of the discovery for Coblenz, and the Yankee had never seen him since. "And that," said my friend "is the Legend of Teufelfels, and if you know any safer or stranger in your poetry books or guide books, I'm whipped—and that's what no citizen of the great United States of America ever was or ever will be, if he can help it. Good night, stranger!" I mused in the night watches over the wild story of the hapless Adelaide. I could not drive her from my thoughts, but saw her under the cold wall dying in the wet and wind, and the anguish. I pictured to myself the slow grief of the poor old parents, and boy—their unhappiness consequent on the Englishman and his bride.

I rose early in the morning, bent on a visit to the Schloss von Teufelfels, intending to visit the ruin, and breakfast at Schwachkopfheim. I surmounted the crag on which the tower stands, and was amply repaid for my trouble by the glorious view. It is even better from this point than from the river. But, after all, it was not the view that I had come to see. It was the scene of poor Adelaide Niboyet's death. A thrill of romantic interest shot through me as I turned to inspect the hallowed stones. The tower is round, and about forty feet high; but so much is evident from below. I looked for the aperture through which Adelaide and her discoverers had entered the building. Strange to say, no such opening was visible. But some years had elapsed since the finding of the bones, and time had no doubt wrought more changes upon the crumbling edifice.

The breakfast at Schwachkopfheim was the perfection of a breakfast. The milk the richest—the butter the freshest—the bread the whitest—the strawberries the sweetest—the Schwachkopfheimer the most delicious. It was late in the afternoon when I walked into the Hotel de l'Europe at Dummersestein.

"Where," I said, "is the gentleman who was with me last evening?" "The English gentleman, sir?" "Yes," I said. "There was no use in explaining that all who talk English are not English." "The gentleman who has been here so often before?" "Been here so often before?" "If mein herr means the English gentleman who was sitting in the balcony last night, he left this morning by the ten o'clock boat. But he has never been here before." "Never been here before?" "Never, mein herr—not in my time; and I've been here—boy and waiter—for eighteen years."

"H'm—indeed. The gentleman was telling me the strange legend of Teufelfels." "Ah! yes—about the ghost of the monk who was murdered by the baron?" "Not at all,—about the young French lady who was lost." "The young French lady who was lost?" "Yes. Don't you know the story?"—Mademoiselle Niboyet?" "No, mein herr: never heard a word of it." "Ah! You will keep my place at the table d'hôte?" "Number 37?" "Number 37."

It was strange that there should be no opening in the wall of Teufelfels tower—strange that a waiter who had lived in Dummersestein eighteen years should never have seen my Yankee friend before. One thing at least was clear enough. He was a Yankee.—Once a Week.

The Adventures of a Letter.
A few months ago a letter was sent from this Post Office at Fall River, Massachusetts, with the following direction: "Mr. Jahesh Pell on board the U. S. gunboat up the James river."
This was so remarkably indefinite that the letter made a long journey. The officers of the first gunboat it visited started it on its travels with the following endorsement: "Pass it down till Jahesh turns up."
Successive endorsements were made as follows—the wits of the fleet getting much amusement out of it:
"Not on Onondago."
"Not on tug No. 3."
"Not on Mackinaw. Pass it down still further; Jahesh resideth not here."
"Not on Mendota. Pass it on, till said Jahesh appeareth."
Agawam.—"Jahesh not here. Further doponent saith not."
Hunchback.—"On ye go! Jahesh in the distance."

Commodore Morris:
"He is not here, You must persevere."
Miami, November 8:
"Jahesh hath been closely sought, Yet the sorcery hath come to nought."
Dean:
"Jahesh hath not turned up here."
"Jahesh is not on board tug No. 1."
Commodore Burney:
"Oh! Jahesh Pell! We cannot tell Your place of residence; But since we know it is not here, We bid you go a wanderer, And sadly send you hence."
Chamberlain:
"We have hunted high and low, Above, below, and below; He listened to every sound, But the dear Jahesh is not found."
Barke:
"Through all this fleet of steam and sail, Has passed this letter till it's stale; And Jahesh, God bless the name, Is in this fleet unknown to fame; So pass it on to Savage; send it hence, We charge no 'Tow' for this nonsense."

Putnam:
"Jahesh Pell I think has gone to— He's not aboard the 'Put.'"
Foster:
"After examining the roster On board the Foster All for to find that Jahesh Pell, I'm of the opinion He has left this dominion, And where to find him I cannot tell; Some paper that may be wiser Like David Koyser, Perhaps may tell, But never mind him; If he can find him And deliver this to Jahesh Pell!"

Burnside:
"Poor Jahesh! we've sought him above and below, To Harris, the Captain, we send him in woe!"
Jennep:
"Oh, Jahesh! oh, Jahesh! where can you be, To occasion endearments so strange and so strong; You're not aboard here, a blind man may see, So there's nothing to do but to pass it along."

At last accounts, the letter was still traveling.

MILLVILLE WOOLLEN FACTORY, WOODFORD COUNTY, KY.

THE undersigned wish to inform their old friends and patrons, and the public generally, that they are now ready for work, having their Machinery in fine condition. They will now receive Wool to manufacture into Jeans or Linsey, or to card and spin into white, colored or mixed yarn.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURING.
Jeans, 4 leaf heavy Brown, Blue, or Gray, 65 cents per yard.
Jeans, 4 leaf heavy Black Sheep, 60 cents per yard.
Jeans, 4 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin twill, \$1.00 per yard.
Jeans, 2 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin twill, from \$1.00 to 1.25 cents per yard.
Linsey, White, 50 cents per yard.
Linsey, Colored, a variety of colors, 60 cents per yard.
Yarns, White, Carding, and Spinning, 35 cents per lb.
Yarns, Colored, a variety of colors, 45 cents per lb.
Yarns, Gray, Indigo colors, 55 cents per lb.
Yarns, Dark Indigo mixed colors, 70 cents per lb.

The above prices include Government Taxes, so there will be no extra charges.
We require 12 ounces clean tub-washed Wool per yard for heavy Jeans; 10 ounces for fine Jeans, 8 ounces for Linsey.
We pay the highest Cash Price for Wool in payment for work, or in exchange for goods.
Address Box No 167, Frankfort, Ky.
May 26-1w. JOS. CORBETT & SON.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, one Green Johnson did in May, 1865, kill and murder John Miller, in Adams county, near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GREEN JOHNSON and his delivery to the Jailor of Adams county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 9th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 14th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By J. S. R. PAOR, Assistant Secretary.
June 20-2m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that WILKINS WARREN, on the 20th of April, 1865, murdered — Adams, in the county of Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wilkins Warren and his delivery to the Jailor of Bath county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 13th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By J. S. R. PAOR, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

About 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs, black hair and eyes, and has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had on when he committed the murder military coat, striped pants and high topped boots.
May 19, 1865-3m.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau st.)
offer for sale the following Magnificent List of
Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

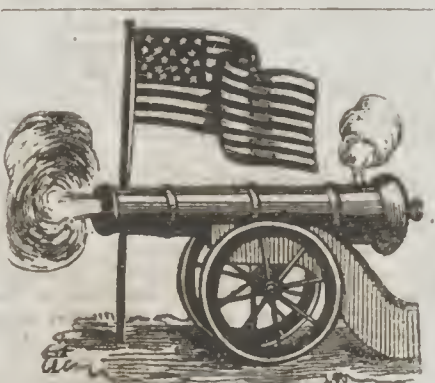
EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR.
And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.
250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches.....\$35 00 each.
500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.
5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.
6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2 50 to \$5 00 each.
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3 00 to \$5 00 each.
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry.....\$5 00 to \$15 00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders.....\$4 00 to \$5 00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Bolt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$80.
The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificates, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.
AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address,
W. FORSYTH & CO.,
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.
June 6-3m.



ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.
SANFORD GOINS.
April 21, 1865-1f

VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN THE

CITY OF FRANKFORT,

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, at public auction, on MONDAY THE 17th OF JULY, 1865,

FIVE LOTS

On St. Clair Street, 20 feet front, running back 70 feet, embracing that part of the Mansion House fronting on St. Clair Street. The sale will embrace also the brick, lumber, &c., which may be then upon the lot sold.
The location of these lots is the most eligible in the City of Frankfort for any kind of business that persons may wish to engage in. They will be sold separately, or all together, as may be agreed upon on the day of sale, if not sold previously at private sale.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, or a negotiable note with good personal security at four months, with interest included. The other two payments in five and eighteen months, the payment of which to be secured by a lien on the property.

A. G. HODGES,
June 16, 1865.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

BANK NOTE

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

Also, engraved in a style corresponding in excellence with that of Bank Notes—
RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHECKS,
Drafts, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, Promissory Notes, Bill and Letter Heads, Visiting and Professional Cards, Notarial, County and Hand
Seals, Etc., Etc.
Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made to order, superior quality.
The above office is under the supervision of
GEORGE T. JONES,
S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin.
March 31, 1865-3m.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Major Gen. JNO. M. PALMER, Commanding—
Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—
Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—
Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky: Executive Department.

GOVERNOR

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
J. M. Withrow, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. A. Winlock, Clerk, Frankfort.
D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Frewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Elwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wincoe Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Rose, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
Wm. C. McNary, Middlesboro, Ky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

John M. Harlan, Frankfort

PUBLIC PRINTER

Geo. D. Prentice, Frankfort.

PUBLIC INDEX

H. M. McCarty, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Assistant Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
Wm. Stewart, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thomas N. Lindsey Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS

Letter to the People of Arkansas.

Dr. T. M. Jacks, says the Cincinnati Gazette, has published a closely printed, double column pamphlet of sixteen pages, under the title of "A Letter to the People of Arkansas." It is dated May 1st, 1865. Dr. Jacks was born and has ever lived in the South. He had been closely identified with slavery up to the rebellion, but always opposed secession, and through the time of national trial has remained true to the Union cause. He now apprehends great danger from the hostility of the true loyalists and the lately disloyal, and writes an exhortation to all classes to bury the hatchet both in word and deed, in order that society in Arkansas and the South may settle down in peace and security. Dr. Jacks talks to the rebels as follows:

If you are not yet prepared to acknowledge the justness of your cause, I am persuaded you are convinced of its hopelessness. You must acquiesce, whether willing or not, in the unalterable decrees of fate—you have failed. The world judges of a measure by its success. The nations of the earth have passed judgment against you. It only remains for you to make the best of the unfortunate position in which you now find yourselves. You must renew your allegiance to the United States or do worse. The choice as before said, is between allegiance, out-laws, and perpetual exile. The alternative is before you—choose ye. You did not think it a hardship five years ago to submit to the laws of the United States; you were not then ashamed to be called "American citizens." The American name in the last five years, has lost none of its prestige, save with you. America is now more powerful, and more respected, by the nations of the world than at any former period. It is only in your fevered and perverted imaginations that the name is odious. In less than five years you have learned to hate what you once loved. In five years more you may learn to love again. In your reconquered you may be more contented and happy than in the days of your first love. And again, you have tender and loved ones who look to you for support, protection and direction in life. Are you willing hopelessly to ruin them, merely to gratify a rankling passion growing out of your false calculations and disappointed ambition? Are you willing that your children shall be the citizens of any country save some portion of your own once loved America? Arise and be restored to your right mind; shake off the madness of passion—put on reason—renew your allegiance to the magnanimous Government which you have so grossly insulted, but which still offers you free pardon. Resolve to be good citizens again, and you will find the task much less onerous than you believe. Union men are willing to forget the past, forgive the wrongs that have been committed upon them, and bid you Godspeed in all your honorable efforts to do right. What say you? Have you not suffered enough? You may object that the United States Government has dealt unfairly with you—that it has taken your property without your consent and without compensation. Stop!

Again he says: If Southern men adjust not their troubles by resuming civil government among themselves, the United States will be forced to retain in the field large armies to restrain their violence, and to keep them awed into quiet. The most daring and the most unscrupulous officers will remain in active command. Some one of these, at the head of a veteran army, tired of seeing into submission Southern malcontents, will seek a more exciting field of action—one more consonant, too, with the promptings of unholy ambition. He will imagine himself and his army, mis-treated by the President or the Congress of the United States; like Caesar or Napoleon, by force or by stealth, he will take hold of the reins of Government, urged on by ambition he will have no difficulty in finding a pretense for subverting the Republic. In the name of liberty he will enslave the people.

In the list of America's great captains analog has pointed out to my mind a "rising star," (whose name, however, I will not mention), who may in the next twenty-five years do for the United States what Caesar did for Rome, or the first Napoleon for France. A calamity of this sort only can be surely averted by the whole American people forgetting personal wrong and personal hate, and restoring order upon the basis of civil law among themselves.

As to the elective franchise Dr. Jack thinks the rule prescribed by the Legislature of Arkansas the most prudent one that can be devised, to wit: the disfranchisement of all who have borne arms against the Government, or aided the rebellion since April 18th, 1863.

In respect to slavery, he says:

If you had not sided against the Government you might complain. While you remained true to it, it protected your rights under the laws; when you raised your hands to subvert it, you thereby lost all right you ever gained under its laws. I met you at your own game, upon the issue of your own choosing. Before the rebellion, there was no species of property for the protection of which there had been so much legislation as for that of slavery. You bet slavery upon what you have lost—as honorable sportsmen you should give up the stake without a murmur. Had the United States Government forced the issue upon you, instead of you upon her, you might with some propriety complain; but as the war was of your own choosing, as honorable men you should quietly submit to its rulings. It is not yet settled that your losses of property will not work good to the common country, and, per consequence, finally good to each one of you. That slavery was a sore on the body politic, and upon public morals, few men are prepared to deny. This question with political philosophers has been how to get clear of it. This war may have been God's plan for healing the nation. Be this as it may, there is no longer any question that the war has abolished slavery, and it now becomes practical men to acquiesce peacefully in what they have no power to reverse.

In the names of your wives and little ones, permit me, as an Arkansian, and as your friend, to urge you to make haste to make peace with you may with the Government. Return to your once prosperous, but now desolate homes, and God and nature will bless you. If you think of ever returning, you have no time to lose; "now is the accepted time—now is the day of grace." A few weeks hence you may not be permitted to return.

Letter from Hon. M. P. Marshall.

At the Union Convention held at Mayville on May 30th, Hon. M. P. Marshall, of Washington, Ky., was nominated as a Candidate for the State Senate. Mr. Marshall has written a letter to the Home Guard in which, after declining the nomination on account of physical inability to canvass the district and to perform the duties of the office if elected, he proceeds to give his views with regard to the Constitutional Amendment. After proving the Constitutionality of the Amendment and its consistency both with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, Mr. Marshall writes as follows:

Having, as I trust, disposed of the first proposition, viz: whether the two clauses are consistent with the spirit and the letter of the Constitution, let us consider the second proposition, whether it is the true policy of the State of Kentucky to legalize the acknowledged freedom of all the slaves within her borders. This question can only be fully and intelligently answered, by surveying the moral and political condition of the State, at the end of this wonderful civil war. We find ourselves involved in all the embarrassments, difficulties, and dangers incident to a large ungoverned mass of colored people, to a great extent unable to support themselves, wandering vagrants, destitute and poor. Humiliated by the actual occupation of our State by black soldiers, placed here under strange white officers to free the slaves, our towns and villages, actually under the power of colored troops, forced to submit to the rule and caprice of this military power. We look out upon the fertile fields of our rich State. We view our uncultivated country, and at home our domestic relations confused and ill adjusted. These and many, yes very many more, equally serious grievances, are upon us, until the proud spirit of an offended people, almost urges them to break the oppressive bonds by violence.

What shall be the action of the State of Kentucky under the pressure of her awful calamities? Your Governor has recommended, a remedy for the ills which you endure, that you should remove the cause which produces them; become a non-slave-holding State in law as well as in fact; adjusting your State legally to the true status of slavery. Accept and ratify the two amendment clauses. By this wise statesmanship, you relieve yourselves of negro soldiers, and martial law, and again exercise the high prerogative of self-government, have the sovereign control, subject to the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Kentucky, of all the interests, personal and real in the State, can give to, or withhold from the colored race, any additional privileges which a wise humanity may suggest. Aid the colored race to have a fair opportunity to develop their capacity for a higher civilization, for freedom, (their right to the wages of their labor, and to humane treatment is freedom), and whenever they are qualified for a higher status of civilization, this very qualification will cause the State to add to their privileges. Let them be married according to law. Let them have the courts of justice opened to them for their protection, and let laws be enacted to secure them in all the rights of men; but let voters or political agents of any character let them have no power over the government; but let the State protect them in the enjoyment of all civil rights consistent with their present civilization. I have, however, heard it asserted by those who have no doubts claims to the moral attributes of truth and sincerity, that the second amendment clause, will confer upon Congress the right to fix the status of the colored man politically and morally in the States, to give him the offices of Legislator, Governor and Judge, to force him, on terms of equality, into the ladies' parlors, and to invite the refined Kentuckians to their carriages. It is painful to observe the extremes to which our passions can force the mind into holding erroneous opinions. Fellow-men, look at this second clause yourselves. Read it for yourselves and not for another. Can the first clause be made to mean that Congress shall have any such power? The second confers no powers except that of enforcing the first. The second clause is, however, simply an expletive; for a fuller power, to the same purpose, was already incorporated in the constitution. I will refer you to the 13th clause of 8th section of 1st article, and ask you to read it carefully. I will insert it: "Congress shall have the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." Now, this clause you will perceive, is identical with the second amendment clause, only fuller and more comprehensive. For more than eighty years, Congress has had all the power given by this second clause, and until this moment, no mind has ever thought that the right to fix the voting qualifications of the citizen was vested by it, or any power to confer social or political rights upon the citizens whatever. In fact more than eighty years ago, the United States Constitution expressly asserted, that the sovereign power to fix the suffrage of men, should be vested in the States alone.

But why dilate upon so simple a proposition? Read for yourselves, and do not permit the wild caprices of other minds to delude you into fallacious conclusions. I mean no disrespect to other gentlemen who differ with me in opinion. They are as sincere, and perhaps more intelligent than I am; and at the same time have the same, (and more) right to the freedom of opinion than I have. Fellow-citizens of Mason and Lewis, I have trespassed on your patience already too long. I now state that I am a Union man of 1861, having the same opinions and feelings, I then had, and have not attached myself to either branch of the Union party of 1865, in Kentucky. My motto, is Union forever; and in a great revolution, do the best you can to save your State from destruction. Accept the condition of things as God in his might and wisdom has ordained through his chosen instrumentalities and accommodate your State thereto.

Yours Respectfully,
MARTIN P. MARSHALL.

"Who'll be Chief Minister."

The Rev. M. D. Conway gives in the Commonwealth this agreeable sketch of the late performance of Fernando Wood in London. Mr. Wood left for Paris immediately after the play, and as we learn, took no part in the meeting called by Mr. Adams, our Minister to England:

"You may judge of the scorn with which the Americans in London read in Thursday morning's papers the following notice: 'Sir—I shall be much obliged if you will state that a meeting of the Americans in London will be held at this hotel to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, with reference to some appropriate expression of sentiment concerning the lamentable intelligence from the United States.'"

"Very truly yours,
"FERNANDO WOOD."

Grosvenor Hotel, Piccadilly, April 26. "It was seen through in a moment. A goodly number of loyal Americans went there determined to prevent this sneaking effort of Wood to be the American representative and paragon of patriotism here (where he has been for two weeks,) and there was in the room, ready for use, a certain message of his, recommending the very proper and praise-worthy destruction of the United States as a good innocent for the secession of New York city. When we had been seated in silence for a few moments, a model waiter of the aristocratic Grosvenor Hotel, came to the door and proclaimed, 'Gentlemen! the Honorable Fernando Wood!' As that sleek and oily individual walked in slow and stately, some individual began a clap with his hands—whereupon he was utterly covered up and hidden away beneath spontaneous rushes and hisses from every throat. Fernando caught the hurricane in his breast, staggered a little, then went on to the upper part of the room. Some one then proposed that he (Wood) should take the chair; but almost before the motion had passed from his lips, Dr. Black, of Kentucky, entered the door and called out, 'Gentlemen, I have come from the residence of the American Minister, and have a message from a number of eminent Americans there to those who have gathered here.' Dr. B. then said it was the opinion of Mr. Adams and the gentlemen in consultation with him, that a general meeting of Americans should be held in St. James' Hall on Monday evening, and that all should reserve any minor expression until then. The Woodite thought that this meeting might go on, but he was interrupted by a call to adjourn. The next attempt was to thank Fernando Wood for calling us together, but Rev. Cranford Kennedy, subjoined with Dr. Hayne for the freedmen, inquired a chair, and asked if Americans needed to thank any man for calling them together; whereupon the motion to thank Wood and his friend. You may think this manifestation of feeling harsh, but I assure you that it was what the human nature of honorable men was not able to stand, to behold the countenance of one who had devoted his life to strengthening the arm that has covered America with devastation and grief, in the very hour when that arm had filled up the measures of its iniquities."

FASHION CRITICISMS.—The Bath Courier gets off the following "licks."

We are about to say a few words which we beg our lady friends not to read. It is not intended for them all. "Twenty years ago!" there's music in those words. Twenty years ago we saw sights that would look queer now. Possibly it may have been an illusion, incident to tangled vision. Our good mothers and grandmothers used to hold together two corners of a handkerchief and kerchief, and placing it on their heads, tie the other two corners under the chin. It made a warm, substantial covering for the head, at an expense of about eighteen pence. The same fashion prevails to-day—only there's a slight difference. We saw yesterday a little three-cornered "love of it" something, that protected the lady's head neither from rain, heat, nor cold. It was charming—only cost eighteen dollars! A wad of somebody else's hair depended from the rear, by a small pipe pole with a bomb-shell on either end. Modesty remarked that she had named this modern bombproof "water-fall!"

"Two weeks ago on Sunday we rode out by church on a splendid silk robe, drawn by a lady full six feet distant. We tried our best to avoid the necessity, but she insisted—it was all the style! Mentally, we replied: 'where's the use of street cars?'"

Twenty years ago it was understood to be fashionable to wear short night-gowns from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M., or thereabouts. Transpose P. M. and A. M., leaving the figures where they are, and you get the fashionable remainder of to-day. "Loose socks" are beautiful.

United States. A fortnight since he is reported to have said: 'Let the United States understand me and recognize my Government and I will open the market here for millions of the products and manufactures and inventions of the North. To become my enemy and break up my government would be to break up Mexico into her former state of anarchy and disorder. The United States should wish for a valuable, progressive, and thrifty neighbor in Mexico, not a slothful, unproductive people, who can never do anything with Mexico themselves, nor can make Mexico useful to the rest of the world.'"

The correspondent says Maximilian has given a liberal subsidy to the Vera Cruz and New York Steamship line and to the Buena Vista line from Mazatlan to San Francisco. An American company has the exclusive privilege of building and running horse-railroads in the city of Mexico, and another has a charter for a railway of one hundred and twenty miles between Queretaro and Guanajuato.

Agencies for a large number of American inventions have been granted, and a hotel, on the New York plan, is now building. There are now in Mexico about 40,000 European troops; of these 25,000 are French, mostly zouaves, 8,000 Austrians and 4,000 Belgians.

President Lincoln's Message to the Miners of the West.

It will be recollected that on the evening of his assassination President Lincoln had a long interview with Speaker Colfax, who was to start out on the next morning on an overland journey to California. On taking leave of Mr. Colfax, Mr. Lincoln said with him a message to the miners. In a speech lately made at Denver, Colorado, Mr. Colfax delivered this message as follows. Mr. Lincoln said:

"Mr. Colfax, I want you to take a message from me to the miners who you visit. 'I have,' said he, 'very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation. I believe it practically inexhaustible. It abounds all over the Western country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and its development has scarcely commenced. During the war, we were adding a couple of millions of dollars every day to our national debt. I did not care about encouraging the increase in the volume of our precious metals. We had the country to save first. But now that the rebellion is overthrown and we know pretty nearly the amount of our national debt, the gold and silver we mine makes the payment of that debt so much the easier. Now,' said he speaking with much emphasis, 'I am going to encourage that in every possible way. We shall have hundreds of thousands of disbanded soldiers and many have feared that their return home in such great numbers might paralyze industry by furnishing suddenly a greater supply of labor than there will be a demand for. I am going to try and attract them to the hidden wealth of our mountain ranges, where there is room enough for all. Immigration, which even the war has not stopped, will land upon our shores hundreds of thousands more per year from over crowded Europe. I intend to point them to the gold and silver that waits for them in the West. Tell the miners for me, that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability, because their prosperity is the prosperity of the nation, and,' said he, his eye kindling with enthusiasm, 'we shall, in a very few years, that we are, indeed, the Treasury of the world.'"

DEMIANTING THE RICHMOND CANNON.—Government is rapidly dismantling the fortifications at Richmond and Petersburg, and shipping the cannon, etc., to the Washington and other Northern yards and arsenals. The number of cannon of all kinds, siege and field, is much larger than was originally supposed. At one time four or five acres at the landing below Richmond were covered with cannons, caissons, army wagons, etc. Five vessels were at City Point and Richmond last week, loading with them including the beautiful Whitworth battery of rifled cast-steel twelve-pounders surrendered by Gen. Lee at Burkesville, Va., which was presented to the rebels at the beginning of the war, by sympathizing friends in England. Artillery officers pronounce it one of the finest batteries in the world. It will probably be sent, with other curious pieces, to West Point as trophies. At Petersburg, just before its evacuation, many cannons were buried, and head-boards put up at each end to resemble soldiers' graves. The negroes, always loyal to the North, immediately revealed the trick, and upwards of 100 field pieces have already been exhumed. The amount of war material now accumulated by the Government, both of its own manufacture and captured from the rebels, is almost incredible. Speaking of guns in a wholesale way, an army officer lately intimated that the cannon, caissons, ambulances, army wagons, etc., with their teams, would make a column reaching from New York to California.

From the Cleveland Herald.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.—We hear that the leaders of the Democratic party of Ohio, have within a very few days, had a lengthened night session—perhaps reaching into the morning—at Cincinnati. Mr. Pendleton was at the caucus, so was Leonard, and so was Vallandigham. The latter gentleman came to the consultation with the programme, well digested, which he presented, in a speech to the convalescence.

The spirit and burden of his address was to this effect. There are eleven States, which, with slavery or without slavery, are firmly planted on the doctrine of State Rights. That issue has not been settled by this war, it is yet to be fought for and on that line the Democracy must rally and must fight. Vallandigham counseled extreme tenderness on the part of the Democracy towards Mr. Johnson, and cited his proclamation re-organizing North Carolina, under a military Governor, leaving the question of negro suffrage to the voters of the State, as a step in the right direction upon the doctrine which is proposed to be the basis of the party. Vallandigham said that Democrats must give all possible countenance and sympathy to Mr. Johnson, for it was probable, so doing, the President would prove as radical upon State Rights as they could wish.

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The caucus accepted the views of Vallandigham, and endorsed his sentiments heartily. So it may be considered settled as to the future policy of the Ohio Democracy. Vallandigham will still be, as he has been during the last four years, practically the leader of the so-called "Democratic party."

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LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.
To Geo. P. Wood, Jas. A. Prall, &c., Committee.

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Abolitionists Once More.

It is rather odd, truly, to observe that members of the British Parliament have suddenly become anxious for the suppression of the slave trade. For four years Great Britain has been giving the lie to its former doctrines of hostility to slavery, by encouraging an institution which was begun in the hope of making Africa a permanent permanent institution, and erecting upon the superstructure a colossal empire, the cornerstone of which was to be human bondage. That attempt has signally failed, and four millions of slaves have been dedicated to freedom, despite the sympathies of Englishmen, and their assistance to their rebellious masters.

The change is amazing, and England having failed in this endeavor is now ready to resume the old hypocritical cant against the slave trade. The parliamentary speakers hoped that the United States would send a fleet to the coast of Cuba to co-operate with the British fleet in suppressing the traffic. Palmerston soothed these inoffensive philanthropists with his platitudes, and everything ended happily. "This is a sad, wicked world, and humbug is not dead,"—*Phil. Enquirer*.

A SOUTHERN UNIONIST.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting in our city, Wm. H. Harris, of Madison Parish, La. This old staunch Federalist has stood firm as a rock during all the exciting turmoil around him. We are not surprised, however, at the position he has assumed as his father was an old Federalist, and an intimate friend and associate of the venerable John Quincy Adams. Our old friend has stuck to the faith of his father. He never voted the Democratic ticket in his life, and swears, by the faith of his fathers, he never will. He has lost heavily by the war, but says he thinks he can develop free labor in his country to the satisfaction of all that ever planted under the old system. When we take into consideration that Mr. Harris formerly raised and shipped his thousands of bales of cotton annually, we may believe that, under the guidance of such men, the South will recuperate, and yet "bloom and blossom as the rose."—*Vicksburg Herald*.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—Lieut. Gen. Grant had a grand reception on his arrival at Chicago. He refused, however, to make a speech, and called on Gov. Yates to respond for him. Gen. Sherman, who was present, was also called on for a speech. He excused himself, saying:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am here to-day a mere listener, a mere spectator like yourselves, and I cannot be drawn into any speech whatever. Always ready, always willing, always proud to hack my old and beloved Commander-in-Chief, I will do everything in the world he asks me to do, but I know he will not ask me to make a speech [Voices—"Yes he will." "Tell him Grant," laughter and applause.]

Lieut. Gen. Grant again stepped forward, and, in response to the crowd, remarked, "I never ask a soldier to do anything I can't do myself." [Much laughter, increased applause, and loud cheering.]

Three hearty cheers were then given for Grant and three for Sherman.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sherman were then successively called for by the huge throng that refused to be denied, and were brought forward, presented and cheered to the echo.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE PENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Frankfort, Kentucky.

JUDGE HORD'S.

On Tuesday, July 4th, 1865.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

DEWEY MORPHY, P. NOONAN, JOHN ECKMAN, MICHAEL PARKER, P. NEWMAN, E. BUTLER, T. PARKER, JOHN O'CONNELL, CON. MCCLIFFE, D. LYNCH, D. L. HALL, JOHN WALY.

LIEUT. B. W. HALPS CORNET BAND.

Of the 55th Ky., Vol. Inf., of 24 Brass Instruments will be in attendance. Also their String Band of 12 pieces will play for the dancing.

THE citizens of Frankfort and surrounding counties are respectfully solicited to attend the First Annual Picnic of the Penian Brotherhood of Frankfort, at Judge Hord's, on Tuesday, July 4th, 1865.

The society has made ample arrangements for the convenience of all who wish to go. Concessions will start from the Capital Hotel every 25 minutes, for which a charge of 15 cents will be made. June 23-4.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE IN CO.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.....\$7,918,896 10.

DIVIDENDS PAID DURING THE LIFE OF THE ASSURED. Average Dividend for eighteen years 50 PER CENT.

THE ONLY COMPANY which declares a Dividend on the FULL PREMIUM PAID.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., June 1st, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That D. B. Waggoner, as Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," Approved 3d March, 1864, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said company is possessed of an actual capital of at least Two Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars, as required by said act, the said D. B. Waggoner, as Agent, is authorized, hereby licensed and permitted to solicit and transact business of insurance in his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

I, J. M. Duff, Whereof, I have set my hand and the seal of said office, this 1st day of June, 1865.

W. M. T. MANUEL, Auditor, By J. M. Duff, Auditor, Attest.

Notary received by D. B. WAGGONER, Agent. Dr. J. M. Duff, Examining Physician. Frankfort, June 20, 1865-66.

United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. Interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. Gold-Bearing Bonds.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1865.

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,
Of Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS.

Gen. S. S. FRY,
Of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

WM. H. GRAY.

Review of News.

Rear Admiral Dupont died in Philadelphia on Friday last, June 23d. The announcement of his death has been made by the Secretary of the Navy. The order says, "This officer was distinguished for ability and acquirements in his profession, and filled with credit many important positions, both ashore and afloat. He was especially distinguished for his decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal, S. C., on the 7th of November, 1861, for which he received the thanks of Congress." The flag at the Navy Yards are ordered to be hoisted at half-mast until after the funeral of the Admiral, and a salute of thirteen guns to be fired at noon on the day of the funeral. Admiral Dupont had spent an honorable career of nearly fifty years in the service of his country. In August, 1862, he was appointed one of the nine Rear Admirals on the active list. A grateful people will hold his long and gallant services in perpetual remembrance.

The distinguished Mexican patriot and General, Don Manuel Doblado, died in New York on Monday, the 19th inst., at the age of fifty-three.

A delegation from South Carolina has visited Washington and is urging the appointment of a Provisional Governor for that State. From the character of the delegation—all being original secessionists—it is not supposed their request will be granted at present.

A remarkably modest demand has been made by the South Carolina delegation. They ask that the Government shall redeem the Confederate bonds proper, which amount, they say, to about \$200,000,000. The delegation represent over \$1,000,000 of these bonds. Hence their anxiety for their redemption.

Preparations have been commenced for mustering out between 45,000 and 50,000 troops from the armies of Generals Meade, Hancock and Logan. The work will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

Richard Yenton, Esq., the originator of a reward of ten thousand dollars for Gen. Butler's head, is living in abject poverty at Aiken, S. C. He has taken the oath and repented of the act, which he says was the most foolish of his life—done in a moment of delusion.

The restriction of 25 per cent. on cotton west of the Mississippi has been removed. Thus all cotton is free with the exception of the Internal Revenue tax of 2 cents.

Who are the Conservatives?

This is an important question to the people of Kentucky at the present time. This party having taken under their special protection the Constitution and the Union, and having set themselves up as the infallible and pure-hearted expounders of the Constitution, the people should know who they are who compose it. This is necessary in order to know whether the Constitution and Union would be safe in their keeping and whether their teachings are to be believed. In the first place, then, returned traitors and rebels are numbered among this party. They left the State for the purpose of destroying both the Federal Constitution and the State Constitution, but having failed have now returned to take them under their special care.

Next, this party embraces sympathizers with the rebellion, those traitors who stayed at home to effect the same end which their brothers in the field were essaying—the destruction of the Constitution and the Union. This they have done by giving contraband information to the enemy, by holding out inducements to them to overrun Kentucky with their armies, by subsisting, hiding and guiding guerrilla bands, and by going out themselves under disguise, to drive off their Union neighbors. These men who stayed at home the better to destroy our Government now call themselves Conservatives.

Next come all that class who have opposed the war for the Union and who have denounced all the war measures of the Administration as tyrannical and unconstitutional. They know that the war was begun by secessionists, and that their object was not only to establish a Southern Confederacy but to destroy the old Government and "deluge the land with blood," and yet from the first have protected against the Government using any means for its defense. Now they are Conservatives, ready to do battle in a quiet way—for the precious Constitution and Union.

Next come the no-more-men-or-money party, those at Chicago who pronounced the war a failure, and who here at Frankfort, a

few weeks ago, under the lead of Powell, Harney and Davis, characterized the war as "four years of carnage." These men who thus revile the great leaders of the Union armies and their gallant soldiers and who gave their voices and votes against sustaining those armies either by money, or food, or men—those armies which were devoted to the salvation of the Constitution and the Union—are now the Conservatives of Kentucky.

Besides these this party embraces many who denied their allegiance to the Chicago treason-aiding-and-assisting platform but who supported Geo. B. McClellan, the War Democrat, and G. H. Pendleton, the Peace Democrat, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency—the "good Lord and good devil ticket" of the Chicago Vallandighammers. These all through the late Presidential canvass denounced the Administration in all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion and the preserving of the Constitution and the Union.

Such is the conglomerate mass which is opposing the Constitutional Amendment, under the name of the Conservative party. The question, "Who are the Conservatives?" might have been answered negatively by saying they are not the Union men of the State who are for their country with out any ifs or buts, who have been willing to give up their all for the sake of the Union and are yet willing to make any sacrifice demanded for the permanency and peace of the Nation—who are unwilling that the life of this glorious old republic should always be at the mercy of a negro slave. The Conservatives number in their ranks but very few of these. Now let the people judge how the teachings of this party are to be received, and how their opposition to the Constitutional Amendment is to be accounted for. Their boasted love for the Constitution and the Union is a sham, for, as a party, they have sympathized with those who have been attempting the destruction of both and are now openly affiliating with them and wooing them to their embrace. All the elements which we have enumerated are confederating to destroy the unconditional Union sentiment of the State, and to conserve that great enemy of the republic—negro slavery. If they succeed, the good old State of Kentucky must forfeit her claim to the virtue of loyalty to her Government.

Another fact for the Conservatives.

The first free State Convention, since the closing of the war, was held in Ohio, on Wednesday the 21st instant. Its object was the nomination of a candidate for Governor and other State officers. Of course a platform was adopted. Now according to the theory of the Conservatives, according to their declaration of the principles and designs of the Union party, the Convention must demand the bestowal of the privilege of suffrage and of all the rights of equality on the negro as a *sine qua non* in the work of reconstruction. But it did no such thing. These radicals met, and lo! the poor African is unmentioned and forgotten. Not a word was heard of negro suffrage and negro equality. On the contrary they say, "President Andrew Johnson has our highest confidence; we cheerfully endorse the policy of his Administration, looking to the restoration of peace and civil order in the so-called seceded States, and that, as Union men of Ohio, we will give him our hearty and undivided support." What is this policy of Andrew Johnson? That the States having the power of regulating this matter of suffrage in their own hands, it must be left with them to decide as to whether the negro shall vote or not. Ohio has been considered as ultra-radical in its Unionism, yet it has failed to demand equality or suffrage for the negro. But it has given its voice for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

Here is another fact opposing itself to the declaration that this ratification must be followed, according to the intention of its supporters, by the bestowal upon the negro of all political and social rights—another denial opposed to the ridiculous assertions of the Powell-Harneyites of Kentucky. How these gentlemen must wince as this fact after fact, event after event nails their lie to the counter. They tell the people of Kentucky that, no matter how the Union party of the State may deny it, it is the intention of this party to force negro suffrage upon all the Slave States. Yet the Slave States of Missouri and Tennessee, and the free State of Ohio have, by voice and vote, declared themselves opposed to this intention or design—they have all ratified the Amendment but have refused to give the negro the privilege of voting or failed to require it in States where the Constitution forbids it. The fact is made evident that it is not the intention of the leaders of the Administration party to force negro suffrage upon the States, and the Conservatives of Kentucky may as well own it or at least hush their declarations to the contrary. Otherwise they stand branded, either with ignorance or falsehood. This slander that was concocted for the purpose of exciting the passions of the ignorant against the Amendment and its friends has been proved false. Now let it be dropped. If not its circulation should be held in contempt by every honest Kentuckian.

The readiness with which the Chinese learn our language is illustrated by the following remarks of a long tailed tailor addressed to a chivalric artisan, of Como, Nevada, who asked further time on a bill: "Me alahby you, long time; you no pay, heep talkum lie; dum-lu kiu-lun-ah-ah same one dam hummer, y loo, no goot." Chivalry assumed the offensive, when John pitched in and licked him.

What value is to be attached to their—Kentucky Unionists—declaration of opposition to negro suffrage when they are straining every nerve to elevate, or to retain in office, its earnest and open advocates and to confer upon them the power to extend the suffrage to the negro?

Such is the inquiry of the Lexington Observer and Reporter.

Now we have a question to ask of this Conservative organ. Who is the man, who are the men whom the Kentucky Radicals are thus "straining every nerve to elevate, or to retain in office" and who are the "earnest and open advocates" of negro suffrage in Kentucky? This is a simple question; let it be answered. Is it Wm. L. Neale, or Gen. Fry, or Gen. Green Clay Smith, or Col. McKee, or Geo. H. Yeaman, or Gen. Rousseau? Who is it? The Observer and Reporter cannot point to a single candidate for office in Kentucky who favors the extension of the suffrage to the negro.

It will be noticed that this paper acknowledges that the Kentucky Radicals "declare themselves opposed to negro equality." Well what has the Observer to oppose to that declaration? It does not attempt to prove that it is untrue, but to these declarations of honest men merely opposes its silly, ridiculous general assertions. Yet it has only to name the man or men who thus favor negro suffrage and who are receiving the support of Kentucky Unionists, in order to make good its assertion. And this it must do or it stands convicted of wilful and deliberate slander. We assert again, as has been repeatedly proved, that there is no connection between the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and negro suffrage or equality; and, further, that the supporters of the former in this Commonwealth are not the advocates of the latter. Now let the Conservative press and Conservative speakers prove this to be false. The people of Kentucky are not going to be hamboozled by mere assertions and appeals to prejudice—the time for that has passed. Bring up your proof, gentlemen, or your assertions will fall harmless, because, according to your own showing, they are false.

Geo. S. Shanklin Esq., of Georgetown, Ky., to the Louisville Democrat, gives an account of a Democratic gathering at the Court-house in that town at which George S. Shanklin, Esq., Conservative candidate for Congress from the Ashland District, addressed the people, and says "He (Mr. Shanklin) demonstrated, with clinching logic, the purpose of the radicals of this State to bestow upon the negroes the elective franchise." Now the most "clinching logic" and the only "clinching logic" as to this purpose on the part of the Union party of the State, is to give the names of the radicals who propose this, and what they have said in favor of it. It would save Mr. Shanklin a great deal of talk and serve the great cause of truth much more effectively, if he would name the radicals of Kentucky who purpose bestowing upon the negroes the elective franchise. But the fact is Mr. Shanklin cannot do this—he knows that there is not a leader of the Union party in the State who favors this—he knows that no such sentiment has been proclaimed from the stump or the press. General Fry, this Conservative candidate's competitor, is about as radical a Union man as there is in the State, and he denies this purpose *in toto*. Will Mr. S. tell the General he doesn't believe him? We rather think not. Who are they, then, who have the design of which this gentleman speaks. Where has there been a single sentence to that effect published in a Union paper in Kentucky? Tell your next audience, Mr. Shanklin. It is nonsense to use a long argument to prove that which may be demonstrated by a single name. But the name cannot be found. It is folly then, and a good deal worse, to spend an hour in demonstrating, with "clinching logic," a baseless slander.

Beyond the Sea.—The effect upon the foreign world of the rebel crash, and the National triumph in this country, says the Cincinnati Times, is being well developed through all the organs of the Governments and peoples of Europe, and strange to say, there is hardly a party which does not consider it in one way or another a victory for its principles. The rebels thought at one time that all Europe would be only too ready and willing to lend them a helping hand. How very different the sequel has proved. The Republicans hail the overthrow of Davis as an evidence of the strength of Democracy, the Monarchists, no matter how they may dislike Republicanism, consider the preservation of the Union a rebuke to revolutionary movements everywhere, and another solid argument in favor of stable Government. Thus, theoretically, all parties are pleased, and the rebels have small sympathy. The Count De Montelembert and Mazzini on the one hand, and the Privy Councils and Cabinets of half the Courts beside, indicate which way the wind blows.

A SCATHING REBUTT.—The Evansville Journal is informed that some days ago Hon. Lazarus W. Powell received a returned rebel soldier in Henderson, asking him what induced him to go off in the rebel army. "You did, G—d—d—n you," was the prompt and scathing reply. "Your harangue in the courthouse, over yonder, sent me and hundreds of others into the rebel army to fight against the old flag."

THE QUINTESENCE OF IMPUDENCE.—A Washington special to the Boston Journal states that the South Carolina delegation very modestly asks that the Government shall redeem the Confederate bonds, proper, which amount, according to their calculation, to about \$200,000,000. The delegation represent one million worth of trash which is pronounced the secret of their anxiety on the subject.

THE LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Communities generally fix the status of their mental calibre by the tastes they cultivate for entertainments. Nothing could afford us more pleasure than to know that our people placed a higher estimate upon instruction than upon amusement, that they value facts more than they do fun. We have every reason to believe that those who attend the Capital Hotel Ball Room to listen to Mr. Dawson's lecture, will be handsomely rewarded for whatever sacrifices they may make to get there, and we do sincerely hope that the audience will be large and fashionable. We earnestly desire to see lectures become fashionable entertainments in Frankfort. In order that our readers may have some idea of Mr. D., and his reputation as a popular orator, we subjoin the following notice of him from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph:

As an orator, he has but few if any equals in the South. His eloquence, like the electric flash playing along the thunder cloud, thrilled the heart with its flashing fires. His style is the legitimate fruit of his native South. It is the fervid flow of an impassioned nature, etherialized by the climate, scenery, and society peculiar to this people. In all those arts of eloquence to lend additional power and potency to the theme, he seems perfect. His voice is really musical, as it rises and falls in harmony with his theme. His ideas are the brilliant scintillations of sublime thought, and his sentences terse, polished and rounded into euphony. His metaphors, though sometimes gorgeously decorated, are always drawn from the striking similitudes of nature. His language is chaste, eloquent and beautiful, his diction faultless, his manner unaffected.

Mr. Dawson speaks in Lawrenceburg on next Thursday, at 3 P. M., and at the same hour in Versailles on the following Saturday.

Union Meeting.

A mass meeting of the Union party of the counties of Laurel and Rockcastle, was held at the Court House in London, on the 12th day of June, 1865, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the two counties in the next Legislature. At the hour of meeting, the Court House was crowded to overflowing, many not being able to obtain seats. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. W. S. Doak.

On motion of C. W. Catching, W. S. DOAK was called to the chair, who made a short but impressive speech in which he administered a scathing rebuke to these would be Union men.

On motion of R. Boyd, Jos. K. MARTIN was appointed Secretary. Whereupon the Chair appointed J. C. Brown, Squires W. Jones, R. Boyd, Lewis Lucie, R. Hodge, Henry Logan, William Travis, William Storm, William M. Irish, Jacob Williams and Captain West a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after a short absence, reported the following, viz:

Resolved, That we fully approve and endorse the course pursued by our late President, Abraham Lincoln, in crushing the vilest, most powerful and brutal rebellion ever waged against a just Government. That we also endorse the Administration of Andrew Johnson, and pledge him our hearty support in his efforts to restore peace and harmony to the country, and, as a measure best calculated to produce that result, would earnestly but respectfully recommend the hanging of that arch-traitor Jefferson Davis and other leading traitors who have been instrumental in starving and mistreating our unfortunate, but brave Union soldiers, while confined in rebel prisons, and would regard the release from prison and pardon of such traitors an outrage upon justice and humanity.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the repeal of the Expiration Law passed by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we believe that slavery was the cause of the late rebellion, inaugurated and carried on for the destruction of the Government by traitors in arms, and that permanent peace can never be restored until the cause be removed.

Resolved, Therefore, that we are in favor of the adoption of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States forever prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction thereof.

Resolved, That the man nominated by this Convention to represent us in the next Legislature, is entitled to and shall receive our undivided support.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Charles B. Faris was nominated by acclamation as the Union candidate to represent the counties aforesaid in the next Legislature, who being present, appeared, accepted the honor conferred, and made a short, impressive speech, endorsing the action of the Convention.

On motion of R. Boyd, the foregoing resolutions, he sent to the National Unionist, Lexington, Ky., and also the request that they be published, and that the Commonwealth, Louisville Press and Journal, and Richmond Messenger be requested to copy And then the meeting adjourned.

W. S. DOAK, President.

Jos. K. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Admiral Thatcher's Dispatches.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 23.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York: The Navy Department has just received official dispatches from Admiral Thatcher, dated Galveston, June 9, reporting that on the 1st of June, Gen. Brown, commanding U. S. forces occupied and garrisoned Brownsville. On the 21st the rebel Gens. Smith and Magruder met in the harbor of Galveston, Gen. A. J. Smith representing Gen. Canby, and there signed terms of surrender previously agreed on at New Orleans.

On the 5th of June tall and formal possession of Galveston was taken by the United States, and the flag of the Union raised on the 8th of June. Admiral Thatcher went ashore and was cordially received by the military and naval authorities, who requested part of the United States naval force to remain there Sheridan is probably there also.

The President's proclamation raising the blockade will be immediately issued.

E. M. STANTON.

BARAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

ENGLISH OPERA.—Campbell and Castle's excellent English Opera Troupe are about to visit our city and will give two of their delightful entertainments to our citizens. They make their first appearance on Thursday evening next, in the celebrated Opera of the "Bohemian Girl." It is said that their rendering of this Opera is admirable and has been everywhere received with great favor. The press of the different cities which this Troupe have visited, we have noticed, all unite in bestowing the highest praise upon their performances. We bespeak for them a full house, as all lovers of the Opera will avail themselves of the opportunity, so rarely offered in Frankfort, to gratify their tastes in this regard. See the advertisement in our paper to-day.

GODBY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This popular monthly for July has been received. The present is a perfect fashion number. It contains three splendid engravings from the celebrated house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York; two beautiful engravings from the great lace establishment of Geo. W. Vogel, Philadelphia, and one from Brodie's mantilla depot, New York. Besides these it contains the latest styles of Headresses, Bonnet and Hat patterns for ladies, Children's dresses and other pattern plates, too numerous to mention. Marion Harland, Caroline Orne, and other celebrated writers contribute to this number, their articles being, as usual, full of interest.

COPPERHEAD MALICE.—The Copperhead Town Council of Harrisburg on Thursday night, by a peremptory vote, refused to make an appropriation for the celebration of the 4th day of July. The proposition was lost by a strict party vote, only one Democrat voting in favor of it.

We are glad to learn that the passage rates to California have been reduced, as will be seen by reference to advertisement of the Mail Line from New York, published in another column.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, June 23, 1865.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Dooley v. Howard, Montgomery; affirmed.
Norman v. Van Dyke, Shelby; affirmed.
Durrett v. Murphyville T. P. Co., Mason; affirmed.
Weatherford v. Myers, Muhlenburg; reversed.
Bright's ex'r v. Robison, Garrard; reversed.
Arnett ex'r v. Baird & Craycraft, Nicholas; reversed.
Chappell, Bruce & McIntyre v. Roberts, Nicholas; reversed.

FRANKFORT, June 24, 1865.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Cott v. W. Moore, Warren; affirmed.
Mont v. Com'with, Kenton; affirmed.
Banning v. Com'with, Kenton; reversed.
Daily v. Church, Franklin; reversed.

For State Treasurer.
We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election. June 6, te.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals constraining the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

A Relief.

You are troubled with a bad breath; it annoys your friends and acquaintances, as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the Fragrant Sorodent! It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure and sweet.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 21.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th day of June, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertising letters," give the number of this list, and pay two cents for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

PREPARED BY letters by carriers, at the residences of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

2. HEAD letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient."

4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

5. N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—See 23, Law of 1865.

Ackerman, Peter
Abrams, Jacob
Brown, Miss Ellen
Crutcher, James L.
Cazier, M. F.
Davis, Wm.
Dayton, Miss
Deacon, Wm.
Gambrell, Alfred
Graves, W. L.
Harris, Mrs. Sylvia
Hayden, John
Hanks, Dick
Joplin, Mark
Juckmas, George
Jones, Mrs. Susan
Murphy, Miss Mary
McGordwin, J. L.
Miller C. & Bro. Messrs.
Mitchell, William
Rowland, Dr.
Riley, Mrs. Nancy
Sheets, Saml. B. (2)
Sullivan, Miss Mary
Smith, John H.
Thomason, W. P.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 1/2, P. M.

Mr. H. Ratt will please accept our thanks for a beautiful bouquet. Mr. R. has a large and handsome assortment of flowers and persons wishing a bouquet would do well to give him a call.

METROPOLITAN HALL!

Two Nights Only!
With a change of Opera each evening.

Directors.....Messrs. CAMPBELL & CASTLE.
Stage Manager.....Mr. WM. CASTLE.
Manager.....Mr. FRANK RIVERS.
Musical Director.....Mr. H. ECKHARDT.

CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S

English Opera Troop!

Messrs. Campbell and Castle take pleasure in announcing that after much care and research among the musical profession, they have succeeded in reorganizing a full and efficient Troupe for the production of first-class

English Operas!

In a style worthy the approbation and support of all lovers of music. In addition to those pieces in which they have already appeared with the most signal success, in New York and Philadelphia, they have added to their repertoire the last new works which have created so marked a sensation in London. The following names comprise the principal artists:

The young and beautiful vocalist, Miss Rosa Cooke, prima donna soprano.
Miss Adeline Mott, prima donna contralto.
Mrs. C. J. Beasley, soprano.
Mr. W. M. Castle, primo tenore.
Mr. S. C. Campbell, primo baritone.
Mr. Edward Seguin, distinguished baritone.
Mr. Walter Birch, second tenor.
Mr. Warren White, first basso.
Mr. Wm. Skeats, basso buffo.
Together with an efficient orchestra and chorus, the Opera Troupe numbering forty artists of acknowledged ability.

Thursday Evening, June 29th, 1865, Will be performed the celebrated Opera, in three acts, composed by M. W. Balfe,

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Parquet.....\$1 50
Gallery.....50
Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock, the overture will commence at a quarter to 8.
Books of the Opera for sale at the door.
Tickets for sale at the store of S. C. Bull.
B. L. CHASE, Business Agent.
June 27-21.

U. S. MAIL LINE

FOR

CALIFORNIA,

Via Isthmus of Panama.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Including Railroad Transportation from Aspinwall to Panama and Provisions on board the steamers.
Through to San Francisco in 22 days.
Steerage.....\$125
Second Cabin.....250
First Cabin.....325
PAYABLE IN GREENBACKS.

Officers and enlisted men who have entered the army from the Pacific States, and who have been honorably discharged the service, will be furnished passage at half the regular rates.
For passage or further information apply to the General Agent of the Line.

D. B. ALLEN,
No. 54, Bowling Green,
NEW YORK CITY.

June 27-3w.

1865 1865



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's,
Is a paste—use for Roaches,
Mice, Rats, Fleas, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
Beware! Beware! of all worthless imitations.
See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.

HENRY H. COSTAR.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATES.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S

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THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.
It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

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